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M. Humbert's volume is practically a resumé of the salient facts of the syndicalist movement in France. It touches on the significant dates, on the statistics of the movement, on the methods of the *Confédération Générale du Travail*, on the struggle of ideas in the movement, on the syndicalist press, but "touches" merely. The author does not treat his subject adequately, probably because of lack of space. The historical perspective is lacking, and hardly any analysis of the conditions which stimulated the growth of French syndicalism can be said to have been given. No new point of view is developed, no new facts are brought out, and the booklet can hardly be considered a contribution to the literature of the subject. The best that may be said for it is that as a resumé of the syndicalist movement it may refresh the memory of those who take the trouble to read it.

LOUIS LEVINE.

Die deutschen Wanderarbeitsstätten. By EPHREM RICKING. (M. Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1912. Pp. 148. 2.50 m.)

For thirty years there has progressed in Germany a movement for the protection of workmen who wander in search of employment. They are received in special stations from which they may go out, after working for their board and night's rest, to try the chances of more settled employment in the neighborhood. The author of the present succinct study reviews the history of this movement, laying emphasis upon the labors of its ardent chief supporter, the late von Bodelschwingh (one of the most interesting characters surely in recent German social history), and finding a chief milestone in the Prussian law of 1907. This law gave to the provincial governments the right to compel the establishment of public stations for wanderers; several important governments have seen fit to enact ordinances accordingly; others are making further study.

Opinion in Germany is not at one concerning the utility of the *Wanderarbeitsstätten*. Yet their sponsors have considered the Prussian law successful and many have urged that an imperial law of similar intention be enacted. Their desire in this respect the author shares. Not detracting from the actual accomplishment of the efficient systems of public labor exchanges and of the labor colonies, he yet argues that neither of these is so well fitted to connect employer and workman for some tasks as is a regulated and safeguarded plan of wandering.

An appendix to this convenient volume supplies pertinent texts of ordinances, statistical tables and other matters. There is a good bibliography. The literature in English upon the subject of the book is most meager; little better is at hand than brief sketches in the pages of Schloss, Bliss, and Dawson.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

NEW BOOKS

ARTAUD, A. and others. *De la sanction par l'autorité publique des accords entre chefs d'entreprises industrielles et commerciales pour l'amélioration des conditions du travail.* (Paris: Alcan. 1912. 1 fr.)

BULLOCK, E. D., compiler. *Selected articles on the employment of women.* Debaters' handbook series. (Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co. 1911. Pp. xviii, 147. \$1.)

CLOPPER, E. N. *Child labor in city streets.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. vii, 280, illus. \$1.25.)

COLLET, C. E. *Women in industry.* (London: The Women's Printing Society. 1912. Pp. 20. 3d.)

DAWBARN, C. J. C. *Workmen's compensation appeals.* (London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1912. 8s. 6d.)

DOWNNEY, E. H. *Work accident indemnity in Iowa.* Reprinted from Iowa applied history series, Vol. I. (Iowa City: State Historical Society. 1912. Pp. 80.)

HARLEY, J. H. *Syndicalism.* (London: Jack. 1912. 6d.)

HOFFMANN, L. *La grève dans les services publics et les industries nécessaires.* (Paris: Bloud et Cie. 1912. 0.60 fr.)

KELLERSHOHN, M. *Le syndicalisme chrétien en Allemagne.* (Paris: Bloud & Cie. 1912. Pp. 3.50.)

KROPOTKIN. *Fields, factories and workshops.* (London: Nelson. 1912. 1s.)

KURUCZ-ECKSTEIN, H. *Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Frankreich 1789-1912.* (Stuttgart: Dietz. 1912. Pp. 317.)

PORTENAR, A. J. *Organized labor; its problems and how to meet them.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. vii, 134. \$1.)

The subtitle indicates the scope and purpose of this little book. The author is an organization man, and makes a direct appeal to union men rather than to the general public. His point of departure is the McNamara case, and his plea is that all violence shall be avoided by union members and sympathisers. He holds that syndicalism, *sabotage*, and the unceasing war formed by the Industrial